



Heroines of the Battlefield

By Anita N. McGee

Four Hundred Women Enlisted as Soldiers in Civil War—Crimean War Gave Stimulus to Idea of Training Women Nurses—Florence Nightingale's Work—Interesting Facts About the Use of Term "Red Cross"—Wide-spread Misunderstanding as to Its Meaning.

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(Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is the one woman in this country who has held a commission as an officer of the United States army. During the Spanish-American war, as director of the hospital corps organized by the Army and Navy chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which society she was vice-president, she was regularly appointed assistant surgeon of the army. During the war she was constantly on duty, visiting hospitals and battlefields in her capacity of director and supervisor of the army's trained nurses. She was prominently connected with the Japanese hospital service during the late war with Russia. Dr. McGee studied abroad at Cambridge and the University of Geneva. She was graduated from Columbia university of Washington in 1895. Later she took a special course at Johns Hopkins hospital. She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.)

An army has always two parts. One part is the actual fighters, who work, suffer and die at the end receive all the glory. The other part is those who provide for the fighters. They also work and suffer and die, but at the end they are ignored and afterward forgotten.

There are naturally very few women who have achieved glory in the fighting part of an army, though the amazons are well known and Semiramis, Zenobia and Jeanne d'Arc were commanders of armies. In former times, however, many a woman concealed her sex and took her place in the ranks as a man, though, from the nature of the case, not many of their names are known. Among those who enlisted in our revolutionary army were Deborah Sampson, Elizabeth Canning and Molly Manley, and the last named won the grade of sergeant before being discovered. It has been estimated that during our civil war no less than 400 women contrived by some means or other to enlist as soldiers. The most recent instance of fighting women was in the Transvaal war when many a burgher's wife handled a weapon at his side and many were taken prisoners, some of them being dressed as men. It is quite common for the royal women of Europe to-day to hold honorary commissions, generally as colonels, and although not expected to take command in time of actual war, they do wear their uniforms and ride with their troops on occasions of ceremony.

But, after all, the true story of women in armies relates to their part in providing and caring for the fighters. The present elaborate organization of armies is of comparatively recent growth, and originally the greater part of the cooking and of the nursing of soldiers was done by their hardy female relatives, who were as well able as themselves to bear the fatigues of the campaign. It is always easier to procure a new soldier than it is to cure one who is sick or wounded, and the humane medical corps, as one of the departments of an army, was a growth of the last century. During the middle ages the care of the sick was largely left to the great catholic order of knights and the orders of sisters who were affiliated with them. On the continent of Europe to-day, although a large majority of army surgeons are men, yet in most countries there are a few sisters of catholic orders who not only continue to follow the troops in time of war, but who serve as head nurses in large army hospitals in time of peace.

About the beginning of the last cen-

HUGE FORESTS OF ISLANDS.

Dense Growth of Trees in Our Philippine Possessions.

There are many millions of cubic feet in the forests of the Philippines that should be cut in order to properly thin out the dense growth; for instance, where there are three or four trees growing on a space required for one, that one so freed would put on more wood each year than the four together. The question as to whether 300 or 3,000 trees should remain on an acre is where the real value of scientific forestry is shown. Then, too, there are more millions of cubic feet which reach maturity and pass off to decay, never thriving to the woodman's axe. There are, however, very few companies in the Philippines properly equipped to handle large logs and without master mechanics, expert gang bosses, in fact, all the skilled labor required and without a full stock of the best supply material, it would be hazardous to move the large logs which must be cut and brought to market if the forests are to be properly exploited. A good price is paid in

tury the idea of systematic training in the principles and practice of caring for the sick had its origin in Germany, where one of the earlier students of the art was Florence Nightingale. Like untold thousands of women before her, she went forth to the great battle with death in the hospitals, taking with her to the Crimea 38 women, of whom 18 were sisters of catholic or protestant orders. Other nurses joined her later. This war gave a great stimulus to the idea of training nurses, and it ultimately led to the introduction into the British army of a regular corps of women nurses. These "sisters," as they are called, are of course graduates of hospital training schools and their work consists essentially in the supervision of the nursing in large hospitals where the details are carried out by men enlisted for the purpose. In some respects the English system is well organized, as the rules are explicit regarding increase of pay with length of service, with provision for retirement and pensions. The most important post in this service is that of woman superintendent of Netley hospital, there being no woman at the head of all the nurses. There exists also an independent Indian nursing service of secular "sisters."

At the outbreak of the South African war the number of English sisters was fixed at 79, of whom 63 were employed in the British isles and 16 at Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt. In addition to this small number provided for peace times there was a corps of reserve sisters, although appointments to it were unfortunately not under the control of the war office. As the nursing sisters of the reserves numbered only 93, hasty appointments were made, and some women who were entirely without knowledge of a nurse's duties succeeded in obtaining appointments. Of course the trained nurses who were sent to the Transvaal worked nobly and well, though the investigation of army hospitals has shown a most distressing insufficiency in their number.

The United States is looked to as a country whose system of women nurses may, in many respects, be used as an example.

Our nurse corps is a matter of quite recent growth. There were, of course, a large number of women employed during the civil war, most of them appointed by Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, who was then superintendent of women nurses, but their services, as well as the work of the helpers who held no regular positions, came to an end at the close of the war. A vast amount of good was done by these women individually, but there was no lasting effect on the army itself.

In 1887 congress authorized the enlistment of men in what is named the hospital corps for the purpose of serving as nurses and attendants in army hospitals and camps and on the field of battle. This corps is composed of privates, who are the practical equivalents of undergraduate nurses in the civil hospitals and of stewards and acting stewards, who are virtually graduate nurses. At the outbreak of the Spanish war there were 723 men in the hospital corps, a number barely adequate for an army of 25,000 men in time of peace, but of course, wholly inadequate in time of war for an army 10 times that size. Although effort was made to supply the deficiency as far as practicable by transfers of men from the regiments, there arose in the summer of 1898 a great need for trained nurses to care for the vast number of seriously sick men. As nursing has always been essentially a woman's work it became necessary to send great numbers of our women army corps and hospital.

Had such an emergency arisen in a continental country, its government would have called upon those aid societies which had organized and equipped themselves for such work and which were officially recognized by being placed under the control of a government officer. Some of these organizations abroad are religious in character and some of the others are allied with the International Committee for the Relief of Wounded in War, which meets at Bern, Switzerland, and which committee is here commonly, but erroneously, spoken of as an international Red Cross society. In time of war these various official aid societies are told where their help will be expected and among other things how many nurses they will be called upon to supply for the government.

In our country, with its prevailing independence, army assistance may be rendered by any one who chooses to offer it and no organizations are recognized as those through which alone, such assistance will be received. It is true that there was before and during the Spanish war a committee acting under the name of the "American National Red Cross," which was allied with the international committee, but it had no exclusive recognition from our government, nor had it any organization as a general society.

Hongkong for every stick of timber from the Philippines and the American lumbermen with modern methods can solve the problem and in so doing they will not only help to educate the adaptable Filipino as to practical things but will insure him cash wages, something unusual in Spanish days.

Made a Natural Mistake. "Yes, he thought he was getting a prize when he married her. He saw her getting off a street car in the right way, and at once concluded she was the one woman in all the world for him."

"Go on."

"He found when it was too late that she had become confused and got off the car in the right way because she thought it was going in the other direction."

Could Prove an Alibi. Doctor (to his patient who is ill with typhoid fever)—This is probably caused by some water you have drunk. When did you last take some?

Patient—About three years ago, I think.

HOME TRADE FABLE

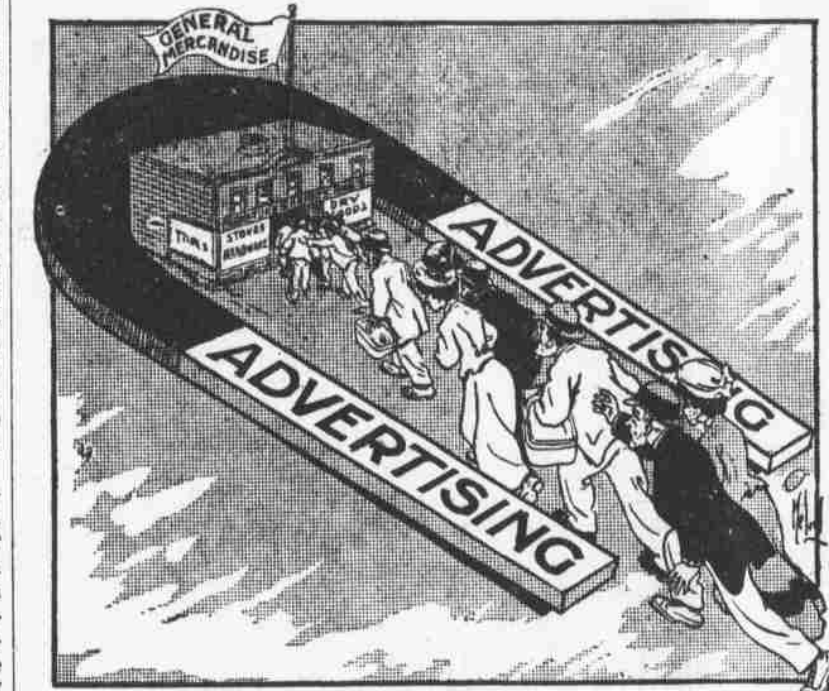
HOW THE TRANSFORMATION OF A TOWN WAS EFFECTED.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

One Public Spirited Citizen Who Realized the Big Possibilities and Cultivated the Field to Advantage.

Once upon a time there was a Man, who in his youth was reared upon a farm located near a Small Town of Great Promise. Two weeks in each year when he was not sowing seed, feeding the stock or picking potatoes, he was allowed to attend the little red schoolhouse in the town. By hard labor during the day, and persistently reading a few old books which were heirlooms in his family, and each week absorbing the intelligence contained in the Weekly Mirror, he, by the time he could mark down his age at 18 years, had accumulated sufficient knowledge to run away from home. He wandered to a large city and there his great muscular power assisted to gain for himself a position as Chief Scrubber in a large store. He had not acquired the cigarette habit, and his faithfulness to his scrubbing brush, and his unwillingness to know all about his employer's business, soon attracted the attention of the Old Man, and at the end of a year he was promoted to Head Rustler in the shipping department at the large salary of eight dollars a week.

His disregard for schooling when the closing time came, and his total lack of swelled head so pleased the Old Man that from time to time the ambitious youth was advanced until at the end of six years he was drawing the biggest salary paid by the house, and



The advertising magnate will draw trade to the stores of our community just as the advertising of the catalogue houses is now drawing it away from the home store. The people are interested in the store news of this town. Will you not give it to them?

soon he was taken in as a member of the firm. Age and hard knocks and brushes with the business world developed in him marked business acumen. He forged to the front as a financier and a public-spirited citizen. As years passed he prospered. Early and late he was ever looking after his vast business interests. There were times that he longed to be again in the small home town. Often in his youth he dreamed of some day being chairman of the village board. Only once since parting from the old home had he returned, and then to find the town just the same only a little more dilapidated, and in the weed-overgrown kirkyard the neglected graves of his good parents.

Strenuous business life and assiduous attention to the accumulation of capital without vacation, caused him to suffer from what the doctors pronounced neurasthenia, and advised total rest from mental effort. The man had labored so diligently in amassing money. Residence in a quiet place was recommended and retirement from all commercial worries. The Great Merchant sold his vast interests to a combine, and after careful thought, concluded that he would seek rest and a renewal of health in the town where he at one time attended the little red schoolhouse, and where in childish imagination he would be powerful and famous by becoming chairman of the village board. Accordingly he retired from the city, purchased the old homestead where he was reared and picked potatoes, and also built a residence and became a Great Factor in the town. Time had made few changes in the landscape. Buildings and streets were the same, only showing the ravages of decay. The old stores were in possession of the descendants of the owners who conducted them when he was a boy. They were not doing the business that they should. One great innovation was the town had a railroad. All about was suggestive of peace. It was an ideal place for a man who desired to pass his declining days in contemplation of the hereafter. There, life was much like unto death. There was fresh air in abundance. All of nature lavishly spent its beauty over the country and the town, and even the weeds on the streets were allowed to spring up, bloom and reach maturity without interruption by the scythe or the scie.

Within a year the Retired Business Man had regained much of his old-time spirit and health. Habits of activity and love of business impelled him to once again seek work that would keep his mind occupied. He loved the old life. He saw that it needed new life. He figured out that there were 600 farmers in the neighborhood. Each farmer surely spent \$50 a month somewhere for supplies. This meant a total of \$30,000 a month; \$360,000 a year. Then the few hundred people in the town would add other thousands to the volume of business. Why not build a great store and supply the wants of the people? He would spend some money and build up the town. He bought half a block on which three of the stores stood.

He erected a large brick building, and soon he had installed in it great stocks of goods. Other merchants in the town shook their heads. The Public-Spirited Man was certainly crazy. Farmers when they came to town looked up the big building with wonder. The Weekly Mirror had to send away for type to set up the page advertisement for the new store, and to get a new press for the printing of circulars and posters.

One month after the opening of the store the graveyard quietness of the town had passed away. Streets were lined with the teams and the wagons of the farmers. A new elevator for grain had been started. The railroad placed a new switch in the yard to accommodate the increased business. The son of the old town blacksmith reopened the old shop closed for years because of no trade. New life was rapidly being injected into the place.

There was an election. A lot of newcomers selected the Public Spirited Citizen for chairman of the town board. He was elected. In six months the streets were paved, an electric lighting plant was in operation, along with a water works. The Great Storekeeper had a way of doing things, and he did them. News of the activity of the town reached near-by villages, and the people came to see the Big Store and to buy goods. A cold storage plant in connection with a new commission house operated by friends of the Storekeeper, caused Farmers to bring in tons of butter and hundreds of thousands of eggs, and chickens and other produce. The transformation was quick from a Dead Town to a Lively Small City. A high school was established, new churches built, and some of the plums people were shocked to see an opera house erected. The Pan-Handle & Skunk railroad, which for years had been running 20 miles from the town so changed its route as to have it on the main line, so the place had two railroads. Enterprising men who wanted

What a Frown Can Do. A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surliness glances cast gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours.

Like unexpected flowers which spring up along the path, full of freshness and fragrance and beauty, do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell.

No matter how humble the abode, if it be sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumult of the world, and it will be the dearest spot beneath the sun, says an exchange.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughter, and the fatherly kindness finds echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned, and disordered home go forth persons who will make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings which have made their own lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather as clouds and as doves to their windows, while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble they fly forth.

Song Birds' Ocean Trip Cost Money. Miss Sembrich, who sailed for Europe the other day, occupied a suite on board the steamer for which the sum of \$1,100 was paid. Caruso's quarters came a little lower—\$900 being the sum expended in getting him back to his dear Italy for the summer. There may be those who sympathize with the impresarios who agree when they engage artists to pay their expenses both ways. This sympathy with Herr Conried and Director Hammerstein we consider misplaced, however. After all, they calculate in advance the cost of a singer, and it matters little whether they pay the money over direct or hold out a part of it for the steamship lines.

The expense really falls upon the public—the people who pay anywhere from \$5 to \$100 each for the privilege of hearing the Sembrichs and the Carusos sing.

And so long as the public is satisfied no kind of criticism is likely to change present conditions.

Deer Join Cattle at Feedtime. Surprised by the unusual appetite suddenly developed by his cattle, Joseph Pazaza, the caretaker at the Huxley farm, near Great Barrington, made an investigation. He found that a herd of deer had joined the cows. This was the cause of the fast disappearing hay. The deer were apparently well satisfied with their adopted friends, and enjoyed life with them better than exploring for food in the Berkshire forests with the snow six feet deep. How the deer got into the cattle pen is a source of surprise to Joe, as the fence surrounding it is six feet high. "Those deer," says Joe, "be one big jumpers and eaters!" The deer are supposed to have strayed from the Whitney reservation on October mountain.—Boston Herald.

Salaries in England. New York is generous to her judges, and \$17,500 is a splendid salary. If a man will not remain on the bench for that sum he is not likely to remain for \$25,000. In England the lord high chancellor gets \$50,000 a year; the attorney general \$35,000 and fees, which amount to about \$30,000 more, making \$65,000 in all; the solicitor general \$30,000 and fees, or \$50,000 all told; justices of the court of appeals, \$25,000; justices of the high court of justice, \$25,000; lord chief justice of England, \$4,000; judge of the city court of London ("common sergeant") \$10,050; judge of the Bow street police court, \$9,000; judge of the probate and divorce court, \$25,000, etc.

An Awful Break. "But, heavens, man," exclaimed Henneke's visitor, "what made you decide to marry her?"

"Hush," whispered Henneke, glancing around apprehensively, "you'd better not let Maria hear you using the word 'what' when you refer to her."

CAPTAIN KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

Story of the Bark That Broke Record Around the Horn.

"A story of heroism of the sea, rivaling that of Gilliat in 'The Tollers of the Sea,' has just been enacted in the Pacific ocean," said John P. Barnes, a San Francisco merchant to a Washington Post writer. "It is the story of an intrepid sea captain who resurrected a sunken ship that had been given up for lost and put her in such good condition that she has broken all records for sailing craft around the horn."

"The sea captain lived at San Diego until a year or two ago, having retired on a modest income. His name is Thayer. One day he read in the papers of an auction sale of the hull of a ship in the South seas. He went to San Francisco, where he found that the ship had been valued at \$250,000 and had been grounded in a storm, deserted by the crew and supposedly pounded into a shapeless mass upon the rocks. But he thought he would take a chance, and so hid her in for \$1,100, getting a lawyer in Oakland to take a half interest.

"Getting together a wrecking crew, he traveled 7,000 miles to the island of Manga Riva, where, through heroic efforts and after many months, he got the ship to the level and towed her back across smooth summer seas to San Francisco. There the vessel was rebuilt into a three-masted bark. Captain Thayer came on to Washington and got the government to register the British ship Pyrenees, for that was its original name, as the bark Manga Riva. Then, after the refitting had been completed, he sent her to Swansea, Wales. The bark made the fastest time ever attained by any sailing vessel between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Captain Thayer is now enjoying the income from his daring, and his name is being paraded up and down the Pacific coast among marine folk as the modern Gilliat."

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STATE NEWS HAPPENINGS

CAN'T OUST DIRECTORS.

Governor Powerless to Act in Butler County Infirmary Case.

Columbus, O.—Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, in an opinion rendered to Gov. Harris, declares that the governor has no power to proceed in investigations of county infirmaries.

Nor has the governor power to act after disclosures of graft or misfeasance in office of infirmary directors are made.

The disclosures in the Butler county infirmary muddle, and the pressure from certain newspapers for the ousting of the officials of the infirmary, led to pressure being brought on the governor urging that he bring such action as would oust the officials.

The attorney general in his opinion says that it is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to bring any action demanded by public policy, and that if he refuses, then the auditor of the state should bring the matter to the attention of the attorney general, who will act.

COFFIN FOR TWO

Made For Aged Couple, Who Are Praying For Death.

Bluffton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. John Fenton, of this place, are both calmly awaiting death, and hope the Almighty will see fit to carry them off at the same time, so that their wish for a double funeral will be realized. Mr. Fenton is 83 years old while his wife is six years his junior. They have been sick for some time, and have made all preparations for death.

A double casket has been built and practically all arrangements made for the funeral.

Years ago, because of the love they entertained for one another, the idea that they could both die at the same time became firmly impressed upon them. They have lived in this section all their lives, and are highly respected citizens.

AVAILANCE OF CORN

Fell When Floor Collapsed and One Life Was Snuffed Out.

Urbana, O.—Patrick Landers, aged 50, married, was caught beneath an avalanche of falling corn at the lively stable of Pence & McConnell and his life was snuffed out instantly.

Heavy cross-beams which stood the weight of the corn and oats for years suddenly gave way, allowing the floor to fall with a crash. Landers was directly in the path of the falling floor, and just as he looked up to see what the noise was about he was pinned to the floor. His skull was crushed when recovered.

There were about 500 bushels of corn in the crib.

Digs Up Mother's Grave.

Bowling Green, O.—Calling loudly to her dead mother and digging in frenzied strength at the grave in a lonely cemetery at the midnight hour, Mrs. Greenfield was found by friends. Her mother, Mrs. J. P. Oates, had been in an asylum for a year, but a short time before her death was taken home very much improved in health. She became suddenly worse, however, and died. The daughter was very deeply affected by her mother's death, and in her grief could find no consolation.

Suit Recalled By Marriage.

Cleveland, O.—Miss Hazel Lawrence, the beautiful young daughter of Mrs. Clara Lawrence, was secretly married to George Franklin Tuttle. The bride is a niece of M. L. Lawrence, the millionaire publisher of the Ohio Farmer. She sued her uncle some months ago for heavy damages, and Lawrence was indicted on a serious charge, but both cases were dismissed later.

Says Longworth Is An Interloper.

Columbus, O.—James Frieze, who is confined in the sanitarium here, applied to court for his release on the ground that his mind is all right. He declares that he is the rightful husband of Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and that Nicholas Longworth is an interloper and ought to be shot.

Board of Charities "Busted."

Youngstown, O.—Gov. Harris has announced that the opinion of Attorney General Wade Ellis is against the investigation of the affairs at the Canfield infirmary. One of the reasons given is that the board of charities is practically bankrupt.

Nailed Himself In.

Manchester, O.—Entering her bedroom, Mrs. John Brown nailed fast the windows and door, and then shot herself in the head, dying instantly. Ill-health is blamed.

On Firebug's Evidence.

Bryan, O.—Upon evidence of Jack Page, confessed firebug, the grand jury returned seven indictments. The names of the accused are withheld.

Student Vote Challenged.

Athens, O.—The lid was clamped down when the "drys" registered a majority of 13. Fifteen hundred and forty votes were cast. Ten saloons are out of business. The voting of Ohio university students caused much controversy. Many were challenged.

Will Be Mustered Out.

Columbus, O.—Adj. Gen. Critchfield, by command of Gov. Harris, ordered that Co. E, Seventh regiment, Sumnerfield, and Co. C, Seventh regiment, Gallipolis, be mustered out of the service. The charge is inefficiency.

Particular About It.

Columbus, O.—H. K. Dyxon, an employee of the Standard Oil Co., borrowed a razor from a fellow boarder and a few minutes later cut his own throat. Carefully wiping the tool he then laid it upon a shelf. He died soon afterward.

Pathfinders Meet.

Lima, O.—The fifth annual convention of the Ohio State Lodge of Pathfinders was begun here. One hundred and twenty-six lodges are represented and the supreme officers of the order are also present.

MUST PAY THE PENALTY.

Commutation to Life Imprisonment Denied Cornelius.

Columbus, O.—James W. Cornelius, the Canton wife murderer, will go to the electric chair in the early morning of June 7, is the decree of the state board of pardons, which rejected his application for a commutation to life imprisonment. Cornelius, while in an intoxicated condition about one year ago, killed his wife with a window weight. She was seeking a divorce because of his unbearable habits.

The application was presented to the board by Attorney John Welty, of Canton, who, in his argument, made the plea for clemency on the ground that Cornelius was not in his right mind when the deed was committed. The state, however, showed that after he had perpetrated the crime he went to a neighboring grocery, purchased some cigars and told the proprietor what he did, and added that he "hoped she was dead."

Cornelius, after having been turned down by the supreme court, secured a reprieve from Gov. Harris, as the original date set for his execution is long past.

MUST PAY TAXES

On All Residences of Churches of State—Supreme Court Decision.

Columbus, O.—The state supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the case of Watterson vs. W. H. Halliday, auditor of Franklin county, et al.

This case was to determine what church properties are taxable under the state laws.

This action was begun against Bishop Watterson during the lifetime of that Catholic church dignitary, and involved claims for taxes on church residence and other properties.

The lower courts held that all properties owned by churches, and which were not in use for religious purposes, were subject to taxation under the state laws.

The case was carried to the supreme court, where the decision of the lower court is affirmed. The case has been watched with peculiar interest all over the state because of the issue raised. For several years churches have been paying taxes and under protest on properties not used for religious purposes, such as parsonages, awaiting the decree of the supreme court.

"Germany" Declared War.

Pindlay, O.—Angered by the continued jollifying of his fellow workmen, a workman known as "Germany," employed on the construction of a new pipe line near here, this morning attacked a half dozen men with a shovel, every one of whom sustained some injury. George Wisner, of Pindlay, received the most serious injuries.

Youth Shot Himself.

Continental, O.—Finding that liquor had told on him to such an extent that he could no longer hold a beer glass without losing a portion of the contents, Henry Lamb, a young man of this place, shot and killed himself. Lamb inherited a small fortune some time ago and spent most of it in riotous living.

Assailants Disguised as Women.

Gallipolis, O.—Mrs. Charles Gottschall, a respected lady residing near Harrisonville, was attacked and beaten by two men dressed in woman's attire, while alone with her children, and will probably die from the injuries received. The guilty parties made good their escape.

Monument To A Bull.

Ravenna, O.—Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Senator Hanna, will erect a costly monument of gray granite, at his Cottage Hill farm, to the memory of Bapton Diamond, an imported bull that was the pride of his famous short horn stables.

Planning New Pipe Line.

Galion, O.—Agents of the Standard Oil Co. are securing leases in this vicinity for land on which to construct a new pipe line to extend from a point in Indiana to the Atlantic coast and which will involve the expenditure of millions of dollars.

Cincinnati Selected.

Dayton, O.—Edwin I. Holycross, state organizer for the Fraternal Society of the Deaf, has been notified that the directors, at their meeting in Chicago, selected Cincinnati as the place of holding the next convention July 8 to 12.

Insists on a Probe.

Toledo, O.—Falling in getting the governor's consent to a probe of the charges of cruelty to prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary, Congressman Sherwood announced that he would apply to congress for an order to investigate the charges.

Victory For "Wets."

Marietta, O.—The local option election here was won for the wets by a majority of 1,143 votes. Marietta has 2,500 voters, and 3,032 votes were cast. It was the first election of the kind ever held here, and was entirely orderly.

Voted Dry.

Timon, O.—Bloomville, this county, held a local option election and voted dry by a majority of fifty-two votes.